Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 136 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1794. [Whole No. 532.]

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Cept. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16. d

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
BENGAL.
A small assortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe; and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has also to dispose of
Barcelona Hand fs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in cases,
Souchong, Hyson, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimstone, &c.
May 10 d3w

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Congress of the United States,
In Senate, Tuesday May 13th, 1794.
ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, shew cause to the Senate, why so much of the grants of land to them the said Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, pursuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of associates," shall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the French settlers at Galliopolis.
Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the same, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.
Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Attest,
SAM. A. OTIS, secretary.
May 14. 1m.

Dr. Moore's Journal in France,
VOLUME 2d.
This Day is published,
Price 6s. stitched, and 7/6 neatly bound, by
H. & R. RICE,
Bookfellers, No. 50, Market ſtreet,
A Journal during a residence in France, from the beginning of August to the middle of December 1792; To which is added, an account of the most remarkable events that happened at Paris, from that time to the death of the late King of France.
By JOHN MOORE, M. D.
May 17 5t

City of Washington.
THE Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requested to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock in order to choose a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.
James Greenleaf.
N.B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for such of the Subscribers as may choose to pass a social hour after the business of the day is finished.
May 5. dt26M.

For St. Croix,
The Sloop
INDUSTRY,
LLOYD WHARTON, Master.
SHE is intended to sail with the first vessel and can accommodate a few passengers very well. For terms apply to the Captain, or
WHARTON & GREEVES.
May 19. dót

For LONDON,
The Ship
WILLIAM PENN.
NOW lying at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, to sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN FIELD & SON,
Or,
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
May 13. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.
IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, Virginia,

The Schooner
FRIENDSHIP,
Capt. M'NAMARA.
Will sail on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, at JOHN WALN's Wharf, or
EMANUEL WALKER,
WHO HAS FOR SALE
The Cargo of said Vessel—Consisting of
VIRGINIA WHEAT,
FLOUR,
DEER SKINS, &c.
GINSENG
May 17 d4

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine,
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.
THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry streets
May 15 1w

—NO. 21—
Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.
POYNTELL'S
AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
WHERE he keeps up a constant stock of ten thousand pieces for sale, comprising every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the most modern and tasty patterns, for every part of a house. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatness of workmanship, durability of colours, variety in designs, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the same moderate prices.
An elegant variety of rich fancy festoon & narrow borders, and of stucco and other coloured pannel papers.
Plain grounds made to any colour or shade.
Wholesale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a short notice, on advantageous terms, on usual credit.
In addition to the above assortment, he has a beautiful variety of
French paper hangings
of very superior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.
April 25 tuth&s2w

SHOES.
A quantity of stout well made Men's size SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for sale at
No. 36, North Third street.
May 6 mw&f10t

Just Imported,
In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.
John Donnaldson.
April 4. d1w w&st

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
No. 41, south Second street,
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1 8th of a dollar.
Ecclesiastical Establishments detrimental to a State.
Price 1 8 of a Dollar.
April 22. mw&fgw

Lately Published.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobson,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET.
THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap,* D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.
The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.
A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&t3w

NANKEENS.
Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&ftf

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.
GENTLEMEN,
THIS being the last year of the present Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myself a Candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his successor for said office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by
Your most obedient,
and humble servant,
JOHN BAKER.
May 3. estf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookseller, at the Stone House in Second street, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,
ON a plan entirely new; by which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treatises or systems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphysics, methodists, Mexico, microscope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miscellaneous articles, illustrated with nineteen copperplates.
☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are subjoined to this.
Eleven volumes of this work are now published, and the XIIth is in some forwardness.
On the first of September, 1792, the price of subscription was increased TEN dollars on all setts not taken before that time. The subscription is still open on these terms, and if any copies remain by the first of July next, the price will be raised TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be subscribed for after that period.
*** As many of the subscribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earnestly requested to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the setts, and the publisher does not hold himself bound to make up any setts after the first day of July next.
April 22. m&th6w.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XVI.
Mr. FENNO,
The Theatre was last evening uncommonly crowded, and with a brilliant audience. The Observer was much gratified that *Mr. Fennel's* benefit was so properly noticed: his powers were exerted with his usual propriety in the character of Count Ribemont; it is the sincere wish of the Observer, that a man of Mr. Fennel's character for virtue and abilities both natural and acquired, may never want the patronage of the public, of which he received so flattering a testimonial last night.
Mrs. Oldmixon, again arrested the attention of the audience, and exceeded the very high expectations which had been entertained of her as a Singer and an Actress: The acquisition of *Mrs. Oldmixon,* is a singular felicity to the Managers of the New-Theatre, and is a great addition to the Company of Performers, unquestionably an excellent one before she joined them.
The pieces chosen were the Surrender of Calais, and a Peep into the Seraglio; the dispositions of characters in those uncommonly meritorious pieces, has done great honor to the discernment of the Managers. Mr. Moreton will excuse the Observer for hinting to him, the pain which his friends feel at his so frequently wanting aid from the Prompter.
Mrs. Marshall, for a perfect simplicity, and ease in action, for a compleat adoption of the character she performs, has never exceeded her exhibition of last evening.
In the after-piece, *Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miss Broadhurst,* formed a *trio,* that gave the Observer many, not to say full ideas of perfection: He asks the Audience if they could refrain from such ideas when they saw and heard them? Was there a heart which did not expand with better sentiments and more benevolence from attending the performance last evening? If there was one, the Observer recommends a trial of This Evening, at the Benefit of *Mr. Chalmers,* which may possibly prove a mutual benefit.
The entertainment selected for this evening, is of the best kind.
Tuesday 21st May.

UNITED STATES.

ALEXANDRIA, May 13.
Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town.
(Concluded.)
As to our navigation and commerce, we can certainly defend it only in one of two ways, either by maintaining a friendly correspondence with the maritime powers, or by a powerful navy of our own.
As to the first mode, at this time Great Britain is mistress of the ocean. The principal maritime nations, except France, are her allies. The court is hostile to us—therefore disposed to destroy our navigation and controul our commerce. It can be controuled only by the friendly temper of the British people towards us. Our only chance, in this way of defending these important interests at this time, is to cultivate their friendship.
As to the second mode, a powerful navy—the expense would be prodigious, the efficacy uncertain. If however we do not defend our navigation in one way or the other, in a very short time we shall not have a ship on the ocean. And indeed if we cannot defend our navigation without a naval force adequate to the object, we ought to encounter the expense of such an armament. I cannot pretend to say what naval force would be adequate to this object. A force less than equal to ten ships of the line, and as many stout frigates, would probably be very inadequate. I am, however, convinced that the appearance of such a fleet always at our command, could not fail to have a considerable effect on foreign nations, especially if the former jealousies and rivalships should be restored among the powers of Europe—And when I reflect how much within our reach are the rich British West-Indies, I am inclined to think that even preparations for such a force, such as fortifying the proper ports building arsenals and docks, and laying in plentiful supplies of naval stores, might incline that government, more than any other circumstance, to cultivate our friendship. It is not probable that such a force could be built and equipped for less than six millions of dollars; nor when in actu-

ſervice, annually maintained for leſs than two; beſides the expenſes of an eſtabliſhment to defend the public works, and ſuperintend the naval buſineſs of every kind. If, however, ſuch a force would ſecure to us a free commerce and ſafe navigation, and the unfriendly diſpoſitions of any of the great maritime powers ſhould compel us to reſiſt it, it will be better to encounter this expenſe than to ſacrifice our trade altogether. As long as our commerce is ſupported, our exports annually may be fully valued at twenty millions of dollars. Suppoſing this value ſhould be reduced by the deſtruction of our trade one half; this is a heavy tax on the nation of ten millions of dollars annually—and a tax, though it is drawn from the pockets of the people, which is not put into the public purſe, but is a clear loſs to the individuals and the nation. Such a ſtate of things has alſo a tendency to diſcourage induſtry, and to introduce idleneſs with all its baneful attendants. If then the outfits of ſuch a fleet ſhould coſt ten millions of dollars, we ſhall loſe nothing the firſt year, and in every following year we ſhall have a clear addition to the value of our exports of eight millions, over and above the two millions deſtined to defray the annual expenſe of the armament; or, in other words, we ſhall take two millions annually from the twenty millions, our exports, in order to prevent the value of theſe exports from being reduced to ten millions.

But it may be ſaid that we cannot raiſe the money for ſuch an armament; we can raiſe it in two ways, either by loan, or by taxes. A loan, it is true, will increa e our national debt; but if our ſafety and exiſtence require it, this objection muſt yield to the firſt call of nature, ſelf-preſervation; but a very great proportion of the requiſite ſum might be raiſed by taxes. At this time the United States are rich and capable of a great exertion—provided a call for money is made before the wealth ſhall be diſſipated, which has been acquired by our late proſperous commerce.

I think a general ſuſpenſion of commerce one of the greateſt evils which can happen to a nation. I have therefore endeavoured to prove that it is better to encounter a conſiderable expenſe than ſurrender it. It is probably in its effects as bad, if not worſe, than open war. In war we might be able to retaliate on our enemies the injuries which they did us.

Pending the negociation of Mr. Jay, for the redreſs of the injuries we have ſuffered from Great Britain, the moſt effectual way of aiding the negociation would be to prepare for a refuſal of juſtice, by providing the means of defence, and particularly by making ample preparations for a marine defence; for it is certain we could not, in caſe of a war with Great Britain, defend our commerce in any degree without a powerful naval force; and perhaps a navy may be conſidered as the moſt effectual guard from invaſion.

I am very ſenſible that, in other reſpects, the ſouthern ſtates are not ſo very much intereſted in the growth of American navigation. Nature, climate, habit, manners, and population have conſpired to render them unfit for this purſuit. If a ſufficient number of veſſels are found to carry their ſurplus produce to market, and they obtain a good price for it, they are not in this reſpect very much intereſted by what nation this is done. For this reaſon, therefore, the ſouthern ſtates might not feel themſelves inclined to be at any extraordinary expenſe to defend the navigation; but ſuch a ſurrender would be ruinous to New-England. All circumſtances have combined to render them a maritime people. The ocean is their element—it is their harveſt field. It is the duty of government to protect the intereſt of every part of the ſociety—it is therefore its duty to protect the navigation of New-England, on which its proſperity depends, as well as the agriculture of the ſouthern ſtates. There are but two ways of doing this——one by cultivating the friendſhip of thoſe nations, which having the greateſt maritime force, are moſt capable of injuring us, or by a powerful navy. The firſt is the cheapeſt and moſt deſirable mode—the laſt ought however to be reſorted to in caſe the firſt ſhould not be attainable. A ſerious queſtion here occurs to me, whether there be not a danger of a ſeverance of the Union; unleſs our navigation is protected? Whether the eaſtern ſtates will not, under ſuch circumſtances, be obliged to ſeek the friendſhip and alliance of ſome nation able to protect it? I need not trace to you the conſequences of ſo deplorable an event, particularly to Virginia, which, however rich and extenſive, can never become a maritime power. All theſe circumſtances our politicians ought to revolve ſeriouſly in their minds.

To a reflecting ſtranger it muſt appear ſingular, that meaſures, apparently calculated to promote American navigation, which is an object ſo intereſting to New-England, and to retaliate the injuries done to our commerce in conſequence of the orders of the Britiſh court (and which injuries have fallen principally on the people of that country) ſhould be oppoſed by the eaſtern and urged with the moſt vehement zeal by the ſouthern ſtates. The former think that ſuch meaſures would precipitate us immediately into war; and are therefore diſpoſed to try, in the firſt place, the peaceable mode of negociation to obtain a redreſs of our injuries; and to leave *it* unfettered by any circumſtance which might be uſed as a pretext by the Britiſh court to evade juſtice, and induce hoſtilities, which would be ruinous to our preſent proſperity.

It is certainly *very ſingular* that the Southern States ſhould have ſo eagerly preſt meaſures which, thoſe moſt intereſted, deemed fatal to the objects which they were meant to promote. I recollect that it was one of the ſtrongeſt objections urged by ſome of the oldeſt and ableſt ſtateſmen in Virginia to the adoption of the preſent conſtitution, that the eaſtern ſtates (as they ſuppoſed) forming a majority in the legiſlature, would be diſpoſed to encourage their navigation in ſuch a degree as to ſecure to themſelves the monopoly of our carrying trade, and thereby be enabled to exact the moſt enormous freights for the tranſportation of the bulky articles of the ſouth, to the injury of the ſouthern planters. How different has been their conduct from theſe anticipations. It is the ſouth which preſs ſuch meaſures, even to the hazard of a war. It is the eaſt which oppoſes them.

If a fair and temperate attempt to adjuſt the differences between Great Britain and us, by negociation ſhould fail, then ſelf preſervation, then duty to ourſelves, duty to mankind, will juſtify every meaſure, even to ſequeſtration of Britiſh debts, by which our injuries may be retaliated, and juſtice rendered to our citizens. It is not probable that Great Britain, a nation accuſtomed to war, and which for the ſervice of the preſent year, raiſes a revenue of *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, and is miſtreſs beſides of the ocean, can be eaſily influenced by threats, though her paſſions and pride may be irritated by them. On the whole, therefore I cannot help thinking, that in the preſent ſtate of things, the eaſtern has been the wiſeſt and beſt policy. We might advantageouſly improve the time of the negociation by providing revenues, and warlike equipments, ſo as to be ready to meet an appeal to arms if it ſhould be inevitable. I have however, a confident hope, that the preſent differences will be amicably adjuſted, and peace eſtabliſhed on a firmer baſis than ever, by the meaſures of the executive.

When I reflect on the relative circumſtance, of the eaſtern and ſouthern ſtates, the former led by the neceſſity of their ſituation to navigation—the latter invited by their climate, their ſoil, and the value of their productioas to agriculture: the one fitted to carry to foreign markets what has been raiſed by the induſtry of the other. I have viewed them as peculiarly deſigned for mutual aſſiſtance and accommodation; and to unite on terms of reciprocal intereſt. I have often been aſtoniſhed at the obſervation, that the eaſtern and ſouthern ſtates had *different intereſts*. The fact is, they only have *different purſuits*, which produce an *unity of intereſts*. It would be the greateſt misfortune to both, to ſeparate. Their union is calculated to nouriſh each other's proſperity. Yet, unleſs our navigation is protected, a ſeparation may be inevitable.

The ſouthern ſtates from their habits and peculiar circumſtances, cannot flouriſh without commerce; and they muſt ſubmit to have their produce tranſported by foreign, if American veſſels are uot enabled by an adequate protection to do it. But the eaſtern ſtates cannot exiſt or proſper, without their navigation, and they muſt have it protected, in ſome way or other, and if the United States do not purſue meaſures adequate to this object, they may be obliged to ſeek its protection by a ſeparation, and foreign alliances. I hope the united wiſdom of our councils will ward off an event ſo miſchievous to our mutual peace and happineſs, and ſo much to be deprecated.

I know it is ſaid, that the French Republic can, and will protect our commerce. The fact, however, at this time, is, that they cannot defend their own, nor their foreign poſſeſſions, either in the Eaſt or Weſt-Indies. Nor can we expect that they would defend our commerce, unleſs we entered into an offenſive and defenſive alliance with them: which, in caſe of defeat would involve us in their ruin; in caſe of their ſucceſs from the ſuperiority of their power to ours, would leave us, under the name of allies, in a complete ſtate of political dependence on them. This, I heartily pray, may never be our fate in reſpect to any nation.

Being the happieſt people in the Univerſe, and under circumſtances the moſt favorable to the continuance of our happineſs—it is time to avoid all foreign political connections, which can only ſerve to involve us in the broils and contentions which deſolate the reſt of the world. Beſides, it is ſtill uncertain what form of government France will finally aſſume.—They have at preſent no regular government. The conſtitution which they framed, they have not yet ventured to put into action. Their preſent government is revolutionary. It is ſuited for the occaſion only; for this it ſeems peculiarly fitted. It has in the moſt aſtoniſhing manner, called forth the energy of the nation to repel their unjuſt invaders; and has demonſtrated to the world, that France cannot be ſubdued by foreign force.

The United States are certainly different from the reſt of the world, in reſpect to the diſtribution of real property among their citizens. Every induſtrious man here may become an independent poſſeſſor of land. This ſingle circumſtance gives to our people a ſpirit of liberty, and an independence of character peculiarly fitted for the maintenance of a republican government. All Europe is in a different ſituation; and it is probable that even in France at this time, five-ſixths of the people have no hold on the ſoil, except in the character of dependent tenants. Our circumſtances are more independent, and conſequently our manners more free, and more pure than the reſt of the world. Our happineſs is complete, if we will avoid foreign broils, and confine our attention to the care of our own intereſts. Our true policy is to cultivate peace by all poſſible means; but at the ſame time to prepare for war. While the negociations of our envoy extraordinary are pending, as I have before obſerved, the time of our Government would be uſefully employed in ſuch preparations. If we have peace, as I expect, the funds deſtined for war, might be applied to the redemption of our debt: and, if we have war, we ſhould be ready to meet it.—In either event, the bill totally rejected by the Senate, would be unneceſſary. If we have peace, the cauſes of our complaint will be removed—War from its nature will deſtroy that commercial intercourſe between the two countries, which the bill was intended to effect.

Much noiſe is made about the retention of the Weſtern Poſts by Great Britain. With regard to this ſubject, and generally the fulfilment of the treaty of peace, there are mutual recriminations between that country and us. But though I think they are unjuſtly detained from us, I do not view them as an object of ſo much conſequence, as to juſtify war to obtain them. Time, and the progreſs of our ſettlements, will in a few years, give us poſſeſſion of them without ſtriking a blow. We have already more territory than we can defend, and more people than we can govern, or than will obey us.

I have thus given you a conciſe view of my ideas, the reſult of my beſt reflections on the preſent intereſting ſituation of our political affairs, and remain, &c.

CINCINNATI, N. W. Territory, April 19.

Charge delivered to the Grand Jury, April 8th, by the Honorable George Turner, one of the Judges in and over this Territory.

[Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Grand Jury.]

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury!

WE are now aſſembled in obedience to the laws; and it affords me pleaſure to be among you. Happy ſhould I feel were this the only buſineſs of the court. But error is incident to human nature; and miſapprehenſions and diſorders will ariſe under even the beſt ſyſtems of government, and in the beſt regulated ſtate of ſociety. Such can only be corrected by the due adminiſtration of wholeſome laws. Hence the ſocial compact was ſought for in the earlieſt ages; and man parted with a portion of his natural rights to preſerve in ſecurity the remainder. Governments were framed: laws were made for the common benefit—and protection was thence afforded to the perſonal liberty, the lives and the property of every individual. Thus the weak were protected againſt the ſtrong; the poor were guarded againſt oppreſſion from the rich—while the vicious, of all deſcriptions were reſtrained from the commiſſion of crimes.

Human happineſs, both public and private, has ever been an object important and intereſting to man. Without happineſs, life would be a burden: but happineſs cannot be obtained without the poſſeſſion of liberty;—and to ſecure this, the neceſſity of reſtraining rules muſt be evident to you all—rules that, while they diſcountenance vice, promote virtue, and direct us to thoſe ſilken trammels which reaſon impoſes, virtue approves and expediency requires. Thus a diſtinction naturally ariſes between Liberty and Licenſciouſneſs. The one is a curſe of the greateſt magnitude, and may always be found among men in a ſtate of nature: the other is the brighteſt gem of a well regulated government. It is the mark o refined civilization, and can never be too highly valued. Impreſs it for ever on your minds, that where Licenſciouſneſs is permitted, Liberty muſt droop and finally die! They cannot live together.

Happy are we, Gentlemen, who live in an age ſo enlightened as the preſent. The miſts of ignorance are nearly diſpelled, and imperial reaſon begins to reſume her ſway. The underſtanding appears to be fleetly approximating to that ſtate which beſt can liberalize the mind, and teach the heart "good will to all men." A ſalutary adminiſtration of the laws muſt haſten the deſirable criſis—and much, gentlemen, will depend upon your exertions by the due diſcharge of the truſt which your country has confided to you.

Before I paſs on to a few obſervations reſpecting your duties, ſuffer me, gentlemen, to congratulate you upon the peculiar advantages of our local ſituation. Far removed from the fripperies and corruptions of the old world; bleſſed with the poſſeſſion of a ſoil uncommonly fertile, and climates no leſs deſirable; inheriting the privileges and proſpect of framing a future government on the pureſt principles of polity, and of tranſmitting to millions yet unborn bleſſings known only to free men;—what, then, have we to fear—but our own imperfections! what have we to court—but our own happineſs!

I muſt now call your attention to matters more immediately affecting the objects of our preſent meeting: And firſt—with reſpect to the nature and uſe of Juries, their rights and duties.

A Jury, then, is formed of a convenient number of citizens, ſelected for their probity, impartiality and general competency—They are veſted with a diſcretionary power to try the truth of facts affecting the liberty, the lives, the reputation and the property of their fellow-citizens—a ſacred truſt indeed!

In its general nature I would ſay, this diſcretionary power is a power to try the truth of facts; and the truth of facts muſt be tried by evidence.

According to the nature and circumſtances of every caſe, a Juryman will eſtimate in his own mind what he believes; and alſo what he does not believe, becauſe inſufficiently proved.

Fraught with the wiſdom of immemorial ages, the common law proceeds upon the ſame principle. The qualifications and ſolemnities it preſcribes, as to witneſſes (and teſtimony is the principal evidence before Juries) are directed to competency—not credibility; to admiſſion of what is offered—not to the operation of what is heard.

Be tender, gentlemen, of the reputation and feelings of your fellow-citizens. Children of the ſame beneficent parent, they form a part of the ſame great family with yourſelves.—They have feelings, like you; and, like you, are in the purſuit of human happineſs. Whatever tends wantonly to impede or impair that happineſs, is injuſtice to the injured, an offence againſt ſociety and the law. "Do unto others as you would they ſhould do unto you"—is a rule ſacred for its excellence. Suffer no frivolous nor vexatious accuſation to excite your notice; but then let no real offender eſcape the operation of the laws. The peace and ſecurity of ſociety require theſe things of you; and your country demands them, as eſſentials of your duty.

It behoves you diſpaſſionately to weigh in your minds whatever may officially be laid before you, by the gentleman proſecuting the pleas of the United States: likewiſe, to take under your notice ſuch violations of the law within your county, as may otherwiſe happen to come to your knowledge. For remember, that the object of your meeting is to ſerve a community which calls you brothers. That community will expect from you (and which doubt leſs you will render) the moſt ſcrupulous and conſciencious diſcharge of your functions.

The general functions of a Grand Jury conſiſt in making enquiry into every charge of criminality that ſhall be brought befor

them, on behalf of the Territory, in the name of the United States.

As a bill of indictment amounts only to a declaration, that the party ought to be put upon his trial, it is held, that evidence on behalf of the profecution, alone is, all that a Grand Jury may require. But then you ought to excercife the greateft circumfpection as to the teftimony offered; and to be thoroughly perfuaded of the truth of it, before you proceed to find a bill—which, ill found, might temporarily involve the reputation and intereffs of a worthy indivi-ual.

As you are bound by oath to enquire only for a particular county, the county in which you are, you cannot regularly, enquire of a fact done out of that county. To fo great a nicety was this doctrine formerly carried in England, that where a perfon was wounded in one county, and died in another, the offender was indictable in *neither*, at common law—no compleat act of felony being committed in either county.

In finding an indictment, it is your duty, gentlemen, to find *generally*, and not fpecially. You muft either declare 'A true Bill,' or 'No Bill'—and this without addition or condition.

Offences (if any fuch there be) againft the act prohibiting and fuppreffing every fpecies of gaming, will, no doubt, claim and receive your particular attention. I give you the act itfelf particularly in charge, conformably to the duty it impofes on me.

Suffer me, gentlemen, to call up your attention to fentiments on which I have already enlarged. They can hardly be too often repeated.—On all occafions let your care be equally directed to the detection of the guilty, and the protection of the innocent. Conflder, on the one hand, how nearly the fafety of the *good*, is connected with the punifhment of the *bad*; and, on the other, how liable to *mifrepreffentation* are the actions of men.

Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, March 18.

We can now mention with certainty, that a fleet is fitting out at the Holm; it is to conffft of 8 fhips of the line and 4 frigates. It is reported that the different commanders are already appointed, though they are not yet publickly known—it is thought that thofe of the 8 fhips of the line are Commodore Winterfelt, Captains Fafting, Ramfhardt, Raphael, Sonder, Otto Lytken, Uurfin, Chriftian Lytken, and Olfert Fifher; and for the 4 frigates, Captains Soyer Abo, Steen, Bille, Obeltiz, and Ooldenfeld. Of the fhips fitting out the following lift is given: Neptune 84, CrownPrinee, Princefs Maria, Sophia Frederica, Three Crowns, of 44 each, the Louifa Auguffa, Ifods Retten, and Mars of 64 each. The frigates, Thefis of 40, the Triton and 8 others of 24 guns.

NIGGA, February 26.

The Commiffioners of the Convention and the Generals have daily conference in order to fix upon the place of operations for the enfuing campaign. The army of the Alps is reckoned at 12000 men—1000 whereof are intended for the fiege of Saorgis. The tranfport of the heavy artillery has already commenced, large magazines are eftablifhed, the firft requifition is called out, and the national dominions have been fold for treble the fum of what they had been rated at.

BRUSSELS, March 15.

All the motions and preparations which the combined armies have made on the frontiers are only on the defenfive, occafioned by the enemy drawing their troops together. It is known from good authority, that in the councils of war held here and at Mons, it has been agreed upon, that the combined armies fhall not begin to act until the great reinforcements which are expected from Germany and England fhall have arrived. It will therefore certainly be half April before we can act on the offenfive.

The French in the mean time feem to be determined to open the campaign with a general attack, which is to be made from the furthermoft frontiers of Luxembourg until the fea fhore at the fame time; our Generals therefore take all the neceffary precautions to cover our frontiers.

The greateft part of the French army of the Mozelle, drawing itfelf towards Diedenhofen; a corps of Auftrians has been detached from the county of Namur, in order to reinforce the fmall army of General Beaulieu, who has taken his head quarters at Arlon. The greateft part of the Englifh army marched on the 10th inft. from Cortyk to Menin, becaufe this place is threatened with an attack from the French, who draw together near Lincelles. The Duke of York held lately a general review of the Englifh army, and gave orders to change its pofition. According to appearance, the Englifh army is to occupy a poft of conffequence, behind the river Lys.

Since the beginning of laft week about 1000 new Auftrian cavalry have paffed through here and a corps of 600 is expected every day at Shrimen; here and in all other cities it is amazing full of ftrangers; government has therefore taken very fevere meafures: all thofe ftrangers that cannot legitimate themfelves are looked upon with a very jealous eye. A ftrong corps of Hanoverian troops is expected here this day.

P. S. This moment we received a letter from Cortyk which mentions that the engagement which took place between the French & the Englifh near Werwick had been a very bloody one, and that the Englifh had taken a good many prifoners of the French, as likewife fome pieces of cannon. This letter mentions likewife, that the armed peafants took the enemy in the rear, and thereby greatly contributed to the advantages which have been obtained.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 21.

There is a letter in town which contains information that three companies of Britifh troops under the command of Col. Simcoe, Governor of Upper Canada, have lately taken poft near the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes.

Peace with all the world, is undoubtedly the policy and the wifh of every wife and honeft Citizen of the United States. But in the courfe of human events, fuch is the avarice and cupidity of nations as well as individuals, that it may become the duty of a people to rifk its very exiftence as a community in fupporting its rights aud independence. Whether fuch a folemn crifis is now impending, time will foon determine. May our civil fathers be wife to difcern and purfue the folid intereffs of this infant Republic at this eventful period.

From Correspondents.

If the liberties of this country are to be deftroyed—no fitter inftruments can be provided than felf created Legiflators, who owe no refponfibility to the people.

If the liberties of France are now, or ever have been in jeopardy fince the commencement of the revolution of that country—the danger has arifen not from the repreffentatives of the people, but from thofe focieties who have controuled their deliberations, and have dictated the public meafures.

The repreffentatives of the people are known—but who knows the members of thofe clubs who have affumed the dictatorfhip of the United States?—So far as they are known, merely as citizens, who would transfer their confidence from the repreffentatives of the people, to place it on thefe men.

Thefe focieties are profeffed enemies to, and openly reprobate every important meafure of the government of this country.—Hence arifes a competition for influence, which is but another name for power—the end of thefe things, in the natural order of events, is death to the liberties of America.

There are certain men in public life in this country, who are made the objects of perpetual abufe to the diforganizers of the day—let uncommon attention be paid to the public character of thefe men—it is fhrewdly fufpected that it will be found, that uncommon *merit*, gives rife to this pointed abufe. No greater fign of depravity can exift, than to be the favorites of the calumniators of our government.

The *olive branch and the fword*—thefe comprize the politics of the real friends of this country.

A *nettle, and an empty fcabboard*—the politics of the diforganizers.

On Monday the 19th inftant, a medical commencement was held in the Univerfity of this city, at which eight gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine after having fubmitted to the ufual examinations both private and public. The fubjects of the inaugural differtations, publifhed and defended by the candidates, are as follow:

1. On the effects of the paffions upon the Human Body, by Henry Rofe of Virginia.
2. On the effects of Contagion upon the Human Body, by Lewis Condict of New-Jerfey.
3. On the Offices and Inflammation of the Liver, by Thomas Dryfdal of Baltimore, in Maryland.
4. On the Apoplexy, by John Lamb of New York.
5. On the Suffocatio Stridula, or Crop, by Robert Davifon, of Philadelphia.
6. On Inflammation, by John Redman Coxe, of do.
7. On the morbid Effects of Fixed Air upon Healthy Animals, by William Franklin Bache, of do.
8. On Infanity, by Edward Cutbufh, of do.

Yefterday, Capt. Joffhua Barney arrived in town from Kingfton, Jamaica, which place he left the 19th ult.

About 1500 Letters were received this day at the Poft Office in this city—principally foreign letters, brought by the two laft packets from England, arrived at Halifax, and tranfmitted from thence to New-York.

We are authorized to announce the marriage of Mr. Van Berckel, Minifter Refident, from their High Mightineffes, the ftates General of the United Netherlands, to the U. S. of America, to Madame Bacler de L'Eval.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

Extract of a letter from Kingfton (Jamaica) dated April 8, 1794, to a correfpondent in New-York.

"Our ports have been declared open to your veffels, for the importation of all kind of provifions & lumber of every defcription, for feven months; previous to their being fhut, fix months notice fhall be given.—

Price Current.

Superfine flour 70 to 75/ per barrel,
Corn meal 35/ ditto
Corn 6/8 per bufhel,
Peas 6/8 ditto
Rice 30 and 32/6
Staves 12 and 15.
Shingles 22 inch. 40 and 45/
Ranging timber and fcantling £.11.
Common lumber £.11.
Beft American beef 80 and 90/ per bar.
do. do. pork 110 and 120/ do.
Lard 15 and 18d per lb.
Butter do.

Since this date we have heard that the price of provifions had rifen confiderably."

Extract of a Letter from a refpectable houfe in Kingfton, Jamaica, dated 12th April, to their correfpondent in this city.

"I am extremely forry for the difcouragement, and I cannot help adding, the very unfair treatment that the merchants of your State met with in their intercourfe with our new poffeffions in St. Domingo; it has arifen from indiftinct orders, having been iffued by the Lords of the Admiralty in the firft inftance, and the fpirit of thefe orders again mifconceived by our Naval commanders in thefe feas.

"I think I can with certainty fay that an end is now put to that evil, but am apprehenfive that you have already felt it fo feverely as to have been induced to leave off that trade entirely; to remove this unfortunate impreffion as far as poffible, I have requefted the Governor of this Iffand to write circular letters to the Britifh Conffuls in the different Ports of America, affuring them, that not only the Ports of this Iffand, but thofe of our poffeffions of St. Domingo, are open to all kinds of provifions, being brought there in American veffels; and that they will be allowed to carry away every defcription of produce without any reftrictions whatever."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		Days
Ship Mary Ann, Hillman,	Lifbon	50
Glafgow, Williams,	do.	50
Maria & Eliza, Clemens,	Liverpool	56
Camilla, Boys, St. Euftatia,		15
Paragon, Marfhall, Liverpool,		63
Britannia, Greenway, Lifbon,		53
Snow Hebe, Flynn,	Oporto	36
Brig Lavinia, Hodge,	Hamburgh	52
Difpatch, Topliff, St. Vincents,		16
Columbia, Towers,	Aux Cayes	22
Mary, Sturges,	Bermuda	15
Schr. Friendfhip, Culver,	Barbadoes	
Pilot boat Star, North,	Havannah,	10
Polly, Foffter,	Cape N. Mole,	16
Sloop Utalia, Wheeler,	N. Orleans	30
Independence, Young,	Bermuda	9

Capt. Hodge of the brig Lavinia, in 52 days from Hamburgh, informs, that the brig Union, Folgier from Hamburgh, failed 2 days before him—the fhip Jane, Mc Pherfon—Two Brothers, Earle, and the brig Sea Nymph, Peden, were to fail for Philadelphia, in 2 or 3 days after.

By the Snow Hebe, Capt Flynn, in thirty-fix days from Oporto, we have certain intelligence of the Queen of Portugal having recinded her truce with the Algerines, and the failing of a Portugueffe fquadron to expel the pirates from the Atlantic.

The fhips Mary & Ann, and Glafgow, failed from Lifbon under convoy.

In conffequence of the unfavorable intelligence from Bermuda, by the floop Independence, Capt Young, the premium of infurance, on veffels loading for the Weft-Indies, has rifen to 50 per cent.

Captain Norton of the Schooner Andrew, arrived here in 30 days from Kingfton, Jamaica, he informs that he left there about 40 fail of American veffels, among which, 4 or 5 belonging to this port, all detained there.

Captain Wills of the brig Molly, arrived there in 14 days from St. Croix, he informs that he left there the following veffels, viz.

Brig Capt. Flemming, Philadelphia, brig William Pennock, Halliday, do. brig Planter Hawkins, and the Newton, de Coffa, do. was to fail in a fhort time after him.

Alfo arrived here, the brig Swallow, Captain Read, in 22 days from Antigua, he informs, that the Schooner Fayette, Captain Wiat, of Boffon, from North-Carolina, bound to Martinico, was captured, on her paffage, and carried into Antigua, where fhe was condemned 2 days before Capt. Read failed from that place.

Capt. Foffter of the fchooner Sally, was boarded by the Britifh frigate Terpfichore, on the 14th inft. the frigate was bound to fome port in the United States, having on board the French General of Guadaloupe.

By a paffenger in the above veffel from Cape Nichola Mole, we learn that the republicans have lately gained the advantage in feveral actions with the Englifh and Spanifh troops; from the latter, they have retaken Gonaives.

☞ "The Garret" No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are received—An interview with the writer, or fome perfon deputed by him is requefted.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Chalmers' Night.

THIS EVENING,
May 21.

Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called

The Weft Indian.

Stockwell,	Mr. Fennell
Belcour,	Mr. Chalmers
Capt. Dudley,	Mr. Green
Charles Dudley,	Mr. Cleveland
Major O'Flaherty,	Mr. Whitlock
Stukely,	Mr. De Moulin
Fulmer,	Mr. Finch
Varland,	Mr. Bates
Sailor,	Mr. Bliffett
Lady Rufport,	Mrs. Shaw
Charlotte Rufport,	Mrs. Marfhall
Louifa Dudley,	Miff Willems
Mrs. Fulmer,	Mrs. Rowfon
Lucy,	Mrs. Cleveland
Houfekeeper,	Mrs. Bates

End of the Comedy, Mr. Chalmers will recite GARRICK's ODE, on erecting a ftatue in honor of Shakefpeare.

The vocal parts by Miff Broadhurft, Miff Willems, &c.

To which will be added,
A Pantomimic Sketch, in one act called the

Triumph of Mirth;
OR,
Harlequin's Animation.

In which will be introduced the Animating, Gladiator, and Dying Scenes.

The character of Harlequin, (for that night only) by	Mr. Chalmers
Don Paftiicio,	Mr. De Moulin
Don Ronando Sangrado,	Mr. Cleveland
Slidero,	Mr. Green
Magician,	Mr. Warrell
Waiter,	Maffer Warrell
Statuary,	Mr. Darley jun.
Clown,	Mr. Bliffett
Mirth, (with a fong)	Miff Broadhurft
Colombine,	Miff Willems

To conclude with a dance by the characters.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Chalmers, at No 63, Third ftreet, fouth, and at the ufual places.

On Friday, the DUENNA, with ROBINSON CRUSOE, or Harlequin Friday, for the benefit of Mr. Bates.

Mr. Morris's night will be on Monday next, the 26th inft.

Treasury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, suitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the sizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the said Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.

- 98 Pieces of various Dimensions, including Keels, Floor and Rising Timbers, &c. for a Vessel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
- 27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wal-pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c. &c
- 200 Logs, for various uses.

Pitch Pine.

- 25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
- 210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.
- 50,000 Locust Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
- 5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
- 30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Persons willing to supply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole six, will make their Proposals accordingly tu&f3w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes,		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Last drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immidiately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ftf.

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houses or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 story Houses,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beside garrets, situate on the south westerly side of Dock street, between Pear and Walnut streets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17. tuth&stf

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE
} WINES of the first quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and West India Rum.

Conniac, French and Peach Brandies

Claret and Port Wine of a superior quality in cases.

Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.

Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.

Philadelphia Porter, in Casks and Bottles.

London do. in do. do.

Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.

London do. in do. do. and

Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate use,

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin W. Moris,

The corner of Dock and Pear streets,

Where he has provided suitable stores and vaults, for the reception of

WINES, &c.

Which he proposes to store or dispose of on commission

Captains of vessels and others supplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and sea stores in general put up.

May 9 tu&f2m

Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Copartnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.

John Dorsey,

No. 22, North 3d street.

April 1. tuth&s6w

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Published by

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market street,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, sewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquisitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real distress.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a school, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governess, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is postponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconstancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend.—The situations are artless and affecting—the descriptions natural and pathetic; we should seek for Charlotte if such a person ever existed, who for one error scarcely, perhaps, deserved so severe a punishment. If it is a fiction, poetic justice is not, we think, properly distributed

Said Carey has just published,

A 2 sheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the West Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jersey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Books by auction.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday next. at four o'clock in the afternoon, at

J. Connelly's Auction Store,

No. 78, South Front street,

Will be continued the sale of a valuable

Collection of BOOKS,

Mostly new or in good condition, beginning at No. 157 in the catalogue.

They may be seen any day prior to the sale from 10 till 2 o'clock, at No. 26, Spruce street, where catalogues may be had and commissions received from any persons who cannot attend the sale.

May 19 dts

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Grandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,

And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promise are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossey surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described Offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the house is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

n.&thtf

Beef, Pork, and Butter:

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality
PORK, prime and cargo of do.
BURLINGTON PORK
BUTTER, in firkins

ALSO,

A CARGO OF

MAHOGANY,

Landing at John West's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

3000 bushels of Good Wheat,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 35, No. Water Street.

May 15. d125

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A one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Chesnut Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, D. D.

Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem asferendum. CICERO.

The First American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it represses the insolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil distinction, draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. and that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

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